Water Enre.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE, at Florence,
Mass, three miles west from the Northampton Railroad
Bepot, is one of the largest and best regulated establishments
in the United States, and kept in operation throughout the year,
by. Minde is next to Priessnitz, the most emitent prace
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"His various publications on cold-water cures are certainly smeet the best, if not the most superior, of any in Germany."

[Home Jeograh.]

"We are convinced that no higher authority than he, in matters of hydropathy, can be found in our own or any other country." [Amer. Magarine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy.

RRADDOCK* PULMONARY COUGH MIX-BRADDOCK.* PULMONARY COUGH MIXTURE.—This excellent Mediatue, for the cure of Celds,
Googha Group and general Pulmonary Complaints, is truly a
great bleering to the public. It is piezannt to take, efficient in
action, and leaves no bad result. About 3,700 bottles have been
secalled the past season in the City of Hartford, Conn. It is of
mocent date, and is now for the first time public jo offered to the
attleaus of New-York.
Try It, good people, and give it to your children, who will take
threadly for Colds or Group. Sold wholesale by P. C. WELLA
thread and a sold at Hartford, Conn., by JOHN BRADDOCK,
bruggiet and Apotheory.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) and DYS-BIA completely cured without medicines, injection by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreed or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA GRACKPERS, an agreemble and miritious and vegetable food, manufactured from "Warbon's Original Genuine Ervalents." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonialises all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanawerable character. Not a particular of a drug or medicine in the composition of these orackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the nurshase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Gracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsythet. Price 36 certs per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davys".

18AAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsythet. N. T.

HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN. In this connection Miss Beecher, sister of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in letters to the people, page 12s, says: "I have nine sisters and sisters-in-law and fourteen female country all marging and side all delications." ousine, all married, and all delicate and ailing. Amid the Immense circle of my Frence and acquarance construction married ladies, born in this century and country, who are perfectly healthy." In cases, however, where the GRAEFEN-BERG CATHOLICON has been used, we must say that health has rapidly taken the place of disease, and ladies have become robust, strong, vigorous and healthy.

strong, vigorous and healthy.

Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and all local uterine difficulties and constitutional troubles of women are entirely cured by THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON Price \$150 per bottle.

On the receipt of \$6, five bottles sent by express, and charges paid to end of express route.

Address JOSHUAF, BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—
For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy. &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bushu for Secret and Delicate HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated

BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Lose of Memory, Loss of Fower, Dinness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Revrees and Universal Lessitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing Aliments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, &c., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, price &i per bottle, delivered to any address. Depot No. 52 South 10th-st. Philadelphis, Pa. A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 14! Williamest., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Legal Motices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baving eleims against FOLKER J. BECK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers there-to, to the subscriber, at the office of Q. McADAM, No. 56 Vall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-tighth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the nineteenth day of October, 1828.

jet20 law@mW.

Administratrix, here

County of New York.—THERON R BUTLER, JOHN R CEILL, SILAS RAWBON art. M. M. BUTLER, JOHN R CEILL, SILAS RAWBON art. M. M. BUTLER, JOHN R CEILL, SILAS RAWBON art. M. M. BUTLER, JOHN R CEILL, SILAS RAWBON art. M. M. BUTLER, JOHN R THE STATE OF THE STATE O NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT-City and osts of the action —Dated December 21, 1856.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs Attorneys,
d22 lawfe W No. 69 Wall-st., N. Y

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN H WAYDELL, FREDERIC WAYDELL and WILLIAM A. WAYDELL against MOSES KILGORE—Summon for meney on contract.—[Com. not ser.]—To the defendant above named; You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed this day in the effice of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your snewer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand five hundred and fitten dollars and sixty one cents, with interest thereon from the lat day of January, 1823, beatdes the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, January, 11, 183.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Jal2 law6wW JEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.-JOHN

SUPREME COURT,-CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH G. MILLS and WILLIAM J.
MILLS against JAMES VANTINE.—Summens.—To James
Vantine: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of
the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall
in the City of New-York, and to survey a conv. and your answer to in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Breadway, in the City of New Yerz, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, axclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment saminst you for the sum of four thousand two hundred and thwive collars and thirty-eight cents, with interest from the twenty-fart day of Amoust, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action—Dated New York, December 18, 1836

CLINTON, HUDSON & STAFFORD,
Plaintiffs Atterneys, No. 170 Broadway.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clirk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of December, 1836.

office of the Country, 1888.

CLINTON, HUDSON & STAFFORD,
Plainum. Attorney SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of CAYUGA.

NANCY CASE, Plaintiff, against ROBERT WALDRON
and Nascy his wife, John G. Waldron and Ann Eliza his wife,
Harrison Waldron and Almira his wife, Hannah Garrison, Susan
Stanton, Phebe Venormam, Eliza MaArtkur, Julis Uty, Mary
Uty, John Waldron, Jacob N. Waldron and Elizabean his wife,
Sarah M. Waldron, Charles Waldron and Aligail his wife, Clark
C. Waldron, Susan C. Waldron and Edward H. Waldron, Defeedants. To each of the above-named Defendants: You are
bereby summoned to answer the complaint of Nancy Case, the
above-named Plaintiff, which has been filed in the office of the
Clerk of said County, on the 18th day of December, 1858, and to

UNDERWOOD CON & AVERY, Plaintid's Attorneys, Auburn, N. Y

- Friday afternoon last was assigned for a hearing pon the Thorndike will, before Judge Ames of the Probate Court, in Boston. B. R. Curtis, counsel for Lieut. Marin, was present, and studed that Mr. Choste, his colleague, from his duties in the Circuit Court, could not attend to the case to-day. A postponement of the matter to Friday next was therefore granted. Mr. Curtis stated that the jurisdiction of this Court would not be allowed, unless Mr. Thorndike was proved an inhabitant of the State at the time he

was proved an inhabitant of the State at the time he made the will.

The point that he was not a citizen of Bosten in 1837 has been judicially settled, as will be found by reference to the first volume of Metcalf's Reports, pp. 242 to 250. It is well known that since this decision, Mr. Thorndike has lived in Scotland, Newport, R. I., and Paris. He was on a visit to Bosten at the time of his death. His family were in France. In case the objection raised against probate of the will in this county is sustained by Judge Ames, the case will probably be taken to Rhode Island, as the deceased has resided there seven years since he left Boston. Lieut. Marin would doubtless be gratified at this course, as his fellow-citizens would be upon the jury called to decide the matter at issue.

The Code Napoleon, in operation in France, where the deceased last had his domicile, does not permit legacies to public charities and institutions, to the detriment of the natural heirs, except in a limited amount. The case, therefore, has quite a novel aspect at the present time.

The counsel for Lieut, Marin are B. R. Cortis and

pect at the present time.

The counsel for Lieut, Marin are B. R. Curtis and Rufus Cheate; to sustain the will, James L. English

nd B. F. Thomas. In the Probate Court, Judge Ames fixed the amount In the Probate Court, Judge Ames axet the amount of bonds to be given by the special administrators of the estate of the late Augustus Thoradike—Mesers.

W. H. Gardner and W. N. Davis—in the sum of \$60,000. This amount was estimated to be sufficient to cover the income of the estate for the next two years, during which time it is probable the questions in dispute will be judicially determined.

[Boston Transcript.

POSTAGE TO HATTI, VIA ENGLAND.-We are re Convention recently concluded between the United Kingdom and Hayti, the single rate of postage on letters from the United State to Hayti, forewarded at the British smal, via England, on and after the 1st of January, 1859, is 33 cents, prepayment required, which is in full to ceatination. [Washington States.

MILTON SPARS is our Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in PATERSON, N. J. He will serve THE TRIBUNE in any part of the Cag.

New-York Daily Tribune

GOV. RANDALL'S MESSAGE.

The State of Wisconsin, according to the Governor's Message, commences the year with a floating debt of \$132,876, gradually accumulated during several years past by over-estimates of the revenues and underestimates of expenses from year to year by the Secretaries of State. It has been the carnest effort of the present State officers to relieve the State of the diffiulties, embarrassments and financial confusion of the last few years. The last Legislature, at Gov. Randall's urgent request, laid a State tax of \$350,000, in addition to a levy of two-fifths of a mill on the dollar, authorized by the laws of 1853 and 1855, to pay the interest on the State debt, but never hitherto collected. By means of these resources, the Governor calculates that the State will close the year with a surplus of \$193,000, beside outstanding dues; and he thinks, with the exercise of a proper economy, it will not be necessary to raise by tax for the next year more than \$200,000.

At the commencement of the last year there were in the State seventy-four banks, with an aggregate capital of \$5,940,000. Eight of these banks have relinquished business, seven have increased their capital, and thirty-two new ones have been organized-making, at the beginning of the present year, ninety-nine banks, with an aggregate capital of \$8,045,000. The whole amount of outstanding countersigned notes issued to these banks is \$4,882,442, secured by a deposit of stocks to the amount of \$5,099,000, and of specie to the amount of \$340,000. Among the stocks are about two millions of Missouri Sixes, some \$700,000 Tennessee Sixes, and about the same amount of Illinois Sixes, and near half a million of Virginia Fives and Sixes, the remainder being made up of the stocks of California, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Iowa, South Carolina, Ohie, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, with \$27,000 of Racine and Milwaukee, and \$50,000 of Mississippi and Milwankee Railroad Eights-these last rather an unsafe sort of security, we should say, for banking purposes. The amendments to the Banking law made by the last Legislature, and approved by the popular vote, have been complied with. The Bank Controller has increased his bond to \$100,000. The banks located away from business centers, at remote and inaccessible localities, have been removed as required by that act, and the Governor thinks the Wisconsin banking system is now perhaps as safe and unexceptionable as any that can be devised.

The schools of Wisconsin are in a prosperous condition. The whole number of children reported between the ages of four and twenty is 284,078. Only the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana surpass Wisconsin in the number of children of school age. There has been reported during the past year an attendance of 167,210. The amount expended for teachers' wages was \$334,000. The aggregate of school fund interest for the next apportionment will be \$240,000. The State University and the Colleges and Academies throughout the State are prosperous, and the Regents of Normal Schools are rendering valuable service to the cause of education. Some efficient means ought to be provided, so the Governor thinks, for obtaining annual returns of the products of agriculture, stock-raising, mining, and lumbering—information as to which is now very meager. The failure of creps during the past season shows the desirability of a more diversified industry and of more attention to stock-raising. The Governor again recommends steps toward the foundation of an Agricultural College. In the mean time, farmers' clube and farmers' lyceums, for discussion, lectures and mutual instruction during the leisure of Winter, might be beneficial.

Wisconsin has an asylum for the deaf and dumb, an asylum for the blind, a house of refuge for juvenile offenders and an insane asylum, all built and supported by the State, all unfurnished and all suffering from the excessive economy and retrenchment of the last session. The cost of putting up such buildings is an extraordinary outlay, and there is no economy, so the Governor thinks, but the contrary, in protracting the work by parsimenious and insufficient appropriations. The State Prison also requires further expenditures.

The geological survey is going on, and a partial report will be presented to the Legislature. The Governor thinks that the State may obtain an additional million of acres of swamp lands, overlooked in Governor Dewey's selection, under the act of 1850. The five per cent on the sale of public lands, amounting now to \$270,000, is still withheld by the General Government on a claim against the former Territory, and further legislation by Corgress will be necessary before the State can realize that sum. The claim of the State to the amount above mentioned, is held by the Governor to be good, and is recommended to the care of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress. He is satisfied that nothing is to be gained by any more agencies, or by incurring any further expense.

The Governor goes at some length into the case of the land-grant to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which company, he insists, has failed of compliance with the law, thereby forfeiting the grant. His predecessor had given to the company in December, 1856, a certificate that forty miles of the road had been completed in conformity tolaw, entitling the company, by the terms of the grant, to 230,400 acres of land. He, however, on his accession, became satisfied that these forty miles had not been completed in conformity to the act, and he wrote to the Cor sioner of the Land Office at Washington, requesting a suspension of action there till further notice from the Executive of the State. In May last, a request was made to him by the company. setting forth the completion of twenty miles more of the road, and asking a certificate for more land, and also a conveyance of the former parcel-both which requests were refused.

former parcel—both which requests were refused. Here is the Governor's view of the matter:

The Company claims to have built 60 continuous miles of railroad west from Portage City, and that it is entitled to receive therefor \$307,200 acres of land; and, to make up this amount, it asks 240 sections of land for the first 20 miles of road west of Portage City. It has incumbered the grant to the extent of \$4,000,000. To meet this infebtedness, the lands to which the right is now claimed must sell at over \$13 which the right is now claimed must sell at over \$13 per acre. The grant was made for the purpose of increasing the facilities for travel and the transaction of business upon the line desigtransaction of business upon the line designated, and for the purpose of developing the resources and hastening the settlement of waste and unsettled portions of the State. The lands, or the money arising from their sale, cannot be devoted to any other purpose, be used to build any other roads, or appropriated to pay old debts or the interest on old debts, contracted before the grant was made by Corgress. It is not a question of local interest, nor can it be made so. On the part of the State and State authorities, it is a question of compliance with the law, and the faithful, honest execution of a great trost.

Entertaining these views, expressed in the letters to which I have referred, I refused, from the first application to make any certificate or to execute any deeds. I shall execute the law as I understand it. I shall give no certificate, nor shall I execute any deeds except upon a strict compliance with the law, unless I am compelled to a different course by the action of this Legislature.

eginlature. The time has passed, within which the roads from Madison and from Columbus to Portage City were to have been completed. The Railroad Company has failed to that extent in its undertaking. It is now making no effort to carry forward the enterprise. It remains to be determined by the Legislature what course ought to be adopted in justice to all the parties in interest.

One of two courses must be pursued. An extension One of two courses must be pursued. An extension of time must be given the company, within which to complete its confract, upon proper conditions, with suitable safeguards, or a new company must be organized for the purpose of carrying forward the objects of the grant. If any assurances can be given by the company, that the work will be procedured with any reasonable diligence, and the law in other respects complied with, it would be far better to give the necessary extension. In either event, partice who have made advances of money, and furnished materials for these roads, upon the faith of the Land Grant Bonds, when the advances have been made, and materials furnished, in good faith, and without fraud or collusion with the directors or agents of the company, receiving the bonds at the value nominated in them, are entitled to be considered. Those who have been parties to the frauds, and bought bonds at mere

nominal prices, speculating out of the rascalities or misfortunes of the company or its agents, are entitled to ne sympathy. As far as possible, such a disposi-tion should be made, in the premises, as will aid and protect insecent stockholders and honest creditors of

The Governor enters into an elaborate defense of the act of the last Legislature on the subject of the foreclosure of mortgages, which he insists was neither a stay law ner a law to prevent the collection of debts, as it has been represented. According to the Governor's account, it only restored mortgage debtors to about the average position in which they stood prior to the law, which went into force March 1857, and which allowed, in numerous cases, the foreclosure of a mortgage with no right of redemption in about sixty days, whereas previously it had taken a year on an average to effect a foreclosure, "for law," says the Governor, "presented this strange peculiarity: lenders from abroad were invited to come here and loan their money at most exorbitant and unreasonable rates of interest, such as scarcely any other State ever allowed, and then to forese and sweep away the security in the shortest pos-'sible time. This was not only oppressive, but it operated as a great public as well as private wrong." He refers the centinuance or repeal of the foreclosure law of the last session to the discretion of the Legislature. So far as it may have operated to prevent foreign capital from being loaned in the State on landed security at high rates of interest, he thinks it has worked well. The Governor argues also very warmly in favor of restricting interest by law to a moderate rate. In the absence of all legal limit, money has been lent at twenty, thirty, and even forty per cent, with the most rainous results to the borrowers. At no time has interest been so low as twelve per cent. It is estimated that at least half the cultivated farms and more than two-thirds of the village and city property of the State are encumbered by mortgages. Before these mortgages can be paid, thousands must be pecuniarily rained.

Interest at 7 per cent is paid on over \$3,000,000 on leans from the School and University Funds, and on amounts due for lands sold, belonging to those funds. This sum is secured on real estate, valued at over \$15,000,000. And yet this great sum is estimated as a small amount, compared with the amount of mortgage liens for money loaned at much higher rates of interest; and this is entirely independent of

the large amount of railroad mortgages in the State. Existing contracts, however ruinous, must be fulfilled, but the future may and should be guarded against. To keep out foreign capital, if such is the result, is better than to pay for it more than it is worth, or than can be paid on an average of years without certain ruin. Fortunately, the constitutional limit to the State debt has prevented any State involvement, and preserved the public credit and honor in spite of temporary embarrassments. As the population of Wisconsin is now 800,000, nothing can long retard the progress and prosperity of its people. On the sub ject of the Extension of Slavery, the Governor sticks to the sound Republican doctrine of his previous Mes-

THE NEXT NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEW-MARKET, Md., Dec. 23, 1858. It is quite evident that until after the next Presidertial election there will be a warm political contest, and while minor subjects will claim the attention of the people in all sections of the country, the great question for consideration is that of Slavery. And it may safely be asserted that this will be the absorbing topic of the day until it is settled according to the dictates of eternal justice. While this question continues to agitate the public mind to the extest that it has done for many years past-and particularly since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise-there can be really two parties; and we see them crystallizing more and more, and becoming more marked in their peculiarities. The so-called Democratic party are the avowed supporters of the peculiar institution, and their strength is known to all intelligent and impartial judges to reside in the masses who are of the less enlightened portion of our citizens upon whose credulity dema-gognes work for party ends.

goines work for party ends.

Against this party is arrayed the Republican, in whose success millions of down-trodden laborers are deeply interested.

Now, every one who can divest himself of early prejudices, and who is anxious for the promotion of truth, must desire the success of the Republicans and the utter and final defeat of the Democracy; and he will be apt to consider what are the measures best adapted to these ends. It may be doubted whother the plan proposed by THE TRIBUNE for the defeat of the dominant party is the one upon which we should unite. There are certainly some strong objections to unite. There are certainly some strong objections to its adoption, and it may be well to consider some of

1. To meet the Administration party merely to defeat it, is not as high ground as to advocate a policy, because it is better adapted to social, politica

moral prosperity.

II. The new organization could not be as distinctly marked in its character as if the candidates for President and Vice-President are both Republicans of

President and Vice-President are both Republicans of the right kind.

111. Though such a plan of opposition has been successful in some localities, it would hardly prove satisfactory in States where the Old Line Whigs, Americans and Anti-Administration men have strong Pro-Slavery proclivities. For, as these would exert a powerful influence in forming any State platforms, the issue could not be brought as squarely before the people of the Southern States as would be desired.

These are some of the objections to the proposed plan. We want Republicans for the Opposition. We want the name: and we want it so that what is known as the Republican party in Maine may be known as the Republican party in Maine may be known as the Republican party in States and Republican, if you choose—in Texas. There is something in the appellation that, though repugnant to many, will cause large

tion that, though repuguant to many, will cause large numbers to become more acquainted with the princi-ples of the party; and if we can only succeed in en-ightening the minds of the laboring masses in respect to what their true interests are, there will be a strong Republican party South. But the poor whites are made to believe that the North wishes to place them made to believe that the North wishes to place them on an "equality" with the negro, and thus they oppose anything calculated to meliorate the condition of the African, even though at the same time it would improve their own. If there is a union of the "Opposition," then our opposents will resort to the same game that was played during the last Presidential campaign. After the nominations had been made, I was in Pentsylvania. There the Rapublicans republicant as a Pro-Sayery man, while the I was in Pennsylvania. There the Republicans represented Buchanan as a Pro-Savery man, while the Democrats insisted that he was in Yavor of Free Kansas. A few weeks later I was in Virginia, where the "Unterrified" (') claimed that he was true to the South, and the Americans denounced him as an Abolationist! Thus we may see the misrepresentation that will follow when the position of a candidate is not learly defined. Such will be the case, should there be the kind of coalition that is proposed. And though our eremies may hold us, as simply Republicans, in a false position before the ignorant, there is less danger than where there is an opportunity to have different names. The events of "56 taught some salutary lessons. The public mind is now better prepared to hear

names. The events of '56 taught some salutary lessons. The public mind is now better prepared to hear and receive the views of Free-Labor men; and there is no better way to impress correct ideas upon others than by keeping them held up to view.

There are many Republicans in the South, and there will be many more if the proper means be resorted to to convince them of the justice of the cause we have espoused. We think "pledges at to the Slavery propagated" can "not be insisted on too stringently," therefore we want the Republican party with as good a platform as the one issued at Philadelphia, June 18, 1856. Then we can continue the lessons that we commenced teaching the People during that memorable Summer, and we may reasonably expect to witness the triumph of Truth over Error.

REFURLICAN.

THE REMOVAL OF THE KANSAS LEGIS-LATURE.

MORE DIFFICULTIES ON THE BORDER.

Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 6, 1859.

The Territorial Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence. Gov. Medary, after keeping the joint resolution for some twenty hours, and eleeping over it, signed it; and thus, by the common act of a large majority of both branches and the Governor, the old begus Missouri capital and Minneola are both left in the ends, and Lawrence, the political center of "all the iems," made the center of legislation, as it is of politics. There can be no question but the personal comfort of both the members individually and the aggregated House will be mach enhanced by the removal. Of course the denizens and speculators about Lecompton curse Medary. They imprecate the Legislature, and call the common sentiment against Lecompton "a prejudice." It it be, it certainly is MORE DIFFICULTIES ON THE BORDER.

remarkably well founded. The Lecomptonites were greatly in hopes that they could retain the Legislature this time. They have been at considerable expense in erecting a new hotel and a new legislative hall; the latter, however, though larger than the old bogus hall, is still a rhably thing, and the hotel, a stone building, is just being plastered. Had the accommodations been ever so good they would not have prevented the result. In the final vote by which the adjournment was made, both branches threw two-thirds for the resolution adjourning to Lawrence.

It was yesterday forencon that the resolution adjourning to Lawrence was approved, and immediately every body fied from Lecompton. When Warren, the Sergeant at Arms, went to remove the benches, which belong to the Territory, from the hall, at Lecompton, Mr. Secretary Walsh—"our Walsh—"endeavored to stop blin, and in this landable effort amissly took the little Sergeant by the thront. All these things how

little Sergeant by the throat. All these things how-ever, availed him nothing. Warren refused to give him the key, and legislative furniture is being re-

moved.

The Governor, in his message, adroitly, though rather quietly, takes ground against a movement for a State Constitution. By the statistics of the message, the taxable property is placed at 25,000,000. As four-fifths of the improved farms are not precently, and of course, not yet taxable, it is evident that the wealth, when fairly estimated, will bear a good proportion to the population. The claims admitted by the Commissioner, for losses in the difficulties, amount to \$254,279.28 of which only \$38,942.90 are for public losses. It has been sent to Congress.

It has been sent to Congress.

From the South we learn up to the 1st, a movemen for peace, and the settlement of the difficulties was inaugurated by Montgomery. It was a written settlement, which the parties were required to sign, and those who violated it were to be punished. There had been a shirmish at Jackson in Missouri, the place been a shirmish at Jackson in Missouri, the place where the Hamilton gang rendezvonsed at the Marais des Cypnes massacre. The fight lasted some time, and men were wounded on both sides and part of the houses burned down. It originated with a party under a Capt. Snyder. This Snyder was one of taose who had been left for dead by Hamilton and his men at the time of the massacre. I suppose a desire for revenge instigated it. Mortgomery and Brown were not concerned in it.

KAW. cerned in it.

THE HAYTI REVOLUTION.

The Boston Traveler of yesterday has the following with respect to the recent revolution in Hayti annonneed by the schooner North Wind at Boston: The Island of Hayti, all will remember, was, pre-vious to the French Revolution, a dependency of that country, but was declared independent by the black who rose upon their masters and established a

slaves, who rose upon their masters and established a republic.
Solouque, the present Emperor, was originally elected President, but like his Imperial cousin of France, he, in violation of his oata, overturned the government which he had swern to support, and proclaimed empire. Himself and his wite were crowned emperor and empress, with great pomp, and an order of nobility established, &c. During a number of years he has succeeded in maintaining himself, with an occasional outbreak, which he has put down in the blood of their projectors. At the same time it was evident that a large portion of the people were opposed to the Emperor, and had an ardent desire for a return to a republican form of government.

In the present case, a leader of the Republican forces has appeared in the form of General Fabre Geffrand, former Governor of Jacmel, but who has been for several years viewed with jealousy by Solouque and retained near his person at Port-au-Prince. He, however, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Emperor, and in an open yaw-boat, with only two or three followers, left Port-au-Prince. Touching first at St. Marc, he found that the people there were not quite ready for such a movement. He then proceeded to Goraives, where the inhabitants received him with open arms.

The Governor of the place at first refused to give

to Goraives, where the inhabitants received him with open arms.

The Governor of the place at first refused to give up his command, but the position assumed by the inhabitants soon brought him to terms. A Committee of citizens was at once formed, who issued decrees reestablishing the Republic and convening the National Legislature, before whom Gen. Solouque (the Emperor) is cited to appear. We give below the proclamations of the Revolutionary Committee, which will explain in some degree the present position of affairs.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

MITTEE. [REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.] ACT OF OVERTHROW.

In the Name of the Nation.

The Committee of Department in session at Gonaives, considering that General Solouque has abused the power conferred on him by shedding innocent blood considering that all his Administration is a succession of depredations under which the honest citizens have fallen victims, particularly G. Ardouin, David Troitet, J. B. Francesque, of honerable memory, considering that Gen. Sonlouque has perjured the national faith, in overthrowing the institutions by which he received his authority, in consequence deprived of his power for having—Incumbered the prisons with citizens without trial. For misappropriating the funds of the general Treasury. Misappreprisiting the products of the fifth of the coffee. Misappropriating the produce of the sale of mahogany. That he has appropriated the land to his own use.

That he has organized pillage by the armed force of his navy on the different coarts of the island.

Which have compromised the honor of several Haytians and

Given at our General Quarters at Gonaives, Dec. 23, 1858, and the 55th year of Independence. Signed by the Committee.

[REFUELIC OF HAYTI]

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

The Committee of the Department in service at Gonaives, considering that the country, in taking arms to recover its rights and liberties, too long time deferred, will also state that, by the prompt restablishment of order, the commerce and intrity of the country will be secured. Seeing the urgency, and after having deliberated, we proclaim the Constitution of 1840 to be now in vigor, excepting modifications, and name General of

proper institutions to insure their happiness and tranquillity.

Given at the Government House, Gonaives, Dec. 23, 1838, and of the independence of Hayti the fifty-fifth.

Signed by the Committee.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, dated Gonaives. Dec. 31:

this city, dated Gonaives, Dec. 31:

"Business is perfectly stopped on account of the revolution which took place on our island on the 22d inst. On that day, Gen. F. Geffrard entered our town with only three or four followers, and the town immediately surrendered to him. From here he marched to St. Marc, and now he is booily preparing for his march to Port-au-Frince. All the cities of the north have surrendered. We have no doubt that he will succeed, as 1- hes been proclaimed President of Hayti all over the north-in-prince of our island, and the inhabitants seem quite pleased in. All communication with Port-au-Prince, by sea or is stopped, and the Emperor Faustin will find it a difficult resident of maintain his position, excepting the southern part are on his side. We fear many lives will be lost before he surrenders."

Gen. Geffrard was bailed President of the Republic by the people of the North, but imperatively declined the station. He however consented to act as Provi sional President until the will of the nation is known. He is now on his march to Port-au Prince, which is the stronghold of Solouque, but where the Republic has many friends. The Emperor has large standing army, but it is doubtful if it adheres to him in opposition to the strong expression of the popular will.

Gen. Geffrard is about 50 years of age, a native of Jacmel, and of irreproachable private character. He is said to be a man peculiarly suited to the present emergency, and is highly apoken of by all who are in any way acquainted with affairs upon the Island. ional President until the will of the nation is known.

THE GERMANS IN MISSOURI.

From The Missouri Post, a German paper of Kansas City, Mo. All those who believe in the truth of human rights, who consider the Union as the battle-field on which the last struggle between Freedom and Slavery is to be fought, place their hopes on the united working of the Germans in Missouri. Will these realize such good expectations? Will the Germans in this State, at the decisive moment, not only with their votes, but if nedecisive moment, not only with their votes, but if necessary with goods and blood, stand up for the cause of
freedom and human right? We hope it.

We would now especially call attention to
the necessity of organizing the Germans in this State
for this great purpose. In St. Louis, St. Joseph,
Kansas City, and Herrmann, the German population is already great enough, to found, in
connection with the liberal portion of the Americans,
a permanent Free-State organization; and even in

connection with the liberal portion of the Americans, a permanent Free-State organization; and even in Boenville, Lexington, Weston and other cities on the Missouri, there are intelligent Germans enough to open, in union with Americans, debating clubs, where the question of Emancipation could come openly into discussion. The Germans in this State have one advantage over the Americans who have emigrated here from the New England States, in that they are looked over the Americans who have the proposition of the control of the country of the c here from the New England States, in that they are locked upon as a conservative element, hostile indeed to Slavery, but whose industrial activity makes their residence of advantage. This advantage should they—called so often the standard bearers of Freedom—seek everywhere to increase by making capital in every way for Freedom, by arguments, and by defense of the principle, and where the way is too shippery, by proofs that Freedom advances material interests better and faster than Slavery. However zealously Slavery may be defended here by the slaveholders and others, yet public opinion is everywhere prepared for a discussion of the subject; and the Germans should, above all, be the first to lay hand to the work, inasmoch as they all

here is distinctly stamped; Freedom or Slavery is the question, and to us Germans, the choice will not be difficult. The earlier we commence with the enemy so much the easier and quicker will the struggle end; and we are decidedly of the opinion that any faire naming of parties, or deception about the issues, or any maneuver of that sort, will not be of the least use. Let the Germans in this State be mindful of this; let the press do their part for the realizing of this plan, and the hour of redemption is not far away.

THE ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

We have been requested by our country friends to give some information is regard to the various routes to California and the Pacific Territories. At present there are four ways of reaching the Golden State, viz: the New-York, the New-Orleans and Havana, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and overland.

The United States Mail Steamship line, from this port, dispatches a steamer from New-York for Aspin-wall on the 5th and 20th of each month, and another steamer from San Francisco on the same days. The passengers are conveyed across the 1sthmus of Panama by railroad, and reembark in one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers in waiting at Panama for San Francisco. Passengers by this kne are guarunteed every necessary and comfort usally afforded on steamships. The fare is not fixed. At certain seasons of the year, when travel is greatest, the fare is advanced in proportion. In the Spring and Fall, extra steamers are dispatched on the 3d and 17th of the month from this port, connecting at Havana with the Aspinwall steamer, there transfering their passengers to her, and thence proceeding to New-Or-

The line from New-York is amply supplied with steamships, both on the Atlantic and Pacific. The

the same days as from New-York, transferring her passengers at Havana to the mail steamship Grenada for Aspinwall. Passengers by this line reach the Isthmus at the same time as those from New-York, and take the same steamship with them on the Pacific side for San Francisco. The fare by this route is the same as by the way of New-York. The Tehuantepec ateamer Quaker City leaves New-Orleans for Minatitlan on the 12th and 27th of each month. The trip to Minatitlan occupies 48 hours. Thence the iron steamer Suchfi conveys passengers up the Suchil River about 130 miles. Thence by mules and stages they cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Ventosa, a distance of 130 or 140 miles. At Ventosa they embark on the steamer Oregon for Acapulco, the trip thither lasting 36 hours, and they are there taken up by the Pacific mail steamship from Panama, and carried on to San Francisco. with the New-York and New-Orleans passengers. The through trip by way of Tehuantepec is made in 15 days. We have not been able to learn the fare.

Overland passengers by the mail route leave St Louis in the mail stage on Monday and Thursday of every week, at 8 a. m. Only one stage is sent through at a time at present the trip lasting about 25 days. It was thought that the President's Message would get through in 17. The route is by St. Louis to Fort Smith, Arkansse, on the Arkansas River; thence through the Indian territory, across Red River, to Sherman, Texas; thence by Forts Belknap and Chadbourne, to the head of the Concho River; thence across the Liano Estacado Desert to the Pecce River, and by way of Delaware Creek, through the Guadalupe Pass, to Franklin, op-posite El Paso, Texas; thence through the Mesilia Valley, along the southern boundary of Arizona, through Tucson, to Fort Yums, on the Colorado; thence by Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, to San Francisco. Passenger travel at present by this route is very limited, the stages accommodating aix persons only. Travelers by the Overland Mail wagons must furnish their own food and blankets. Particulars may be obtained of the Overland Mail Company, in the new Express building in Hudson street, New-York.

The Nicaragua route is not yet open.

A VISIT TO THE YACHT WANDERER.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3, 1859.

The Wanderer and the revenue catter J. C. Dobbin now lie near each other in the stream, opposite to our city. This afternoon, by the courtesy of the officers of the J. C. Dobbin, I was enabled to visit this now too famous craft, the Wanderer. She is a perfect model. A schooter of two hun-fred and twenty-five tuns, very sharp, tall masts, immense yards and sails—she was built for fast sailing, and she does it. The lieutenant of the Dobbin told me that when they were bringing her round from Brunewick she sailed right away from the cruter.

the cutter.

The Wanderer is well known in New-York. She once, I believe, belonged to the yacht club, and was owned by a Colonel Johnson. That gentleman was in command of her at the regatta at Brunswick, Georgia, about one year ago. I saw the flag of the New-York Yacht Club on board of her this afternoon. She is

fitted up as yachts generally are, very elegantly. cabin and the captain's state-room are even luxu Mirrors, satin-wood furniture, damask and lace tains, elegant framed engravings, Brussels curpets, a library of choice books, expensive nautical instru-ments these form the attractive features of the "yacht." The slave-deck, where human beings were

ments—these form the attractive features of the "yacht." The slave-deck, where human beings were packed "spoon fashion," muskets, pistols, boarding pikes, large water tanks, all betray the disgusting and horrible nature of the last voyage of the "slaver."

Considering the small size of the schooner, which was built only for pleasure, and with no view to the accommodation of a cargo, it seems almost incredible that so many living beings could have been carried in her; and if no more than three hundred were imported—it is thought there were even a greater number—the close packing must have been horrible, and this voyage of the beautiful pleasure yacht Wanderer was one in which the most crael and savage practices of the

The retreat of the "gallant" (Capt. Corris from his craft must have been resorted to.

The retreat of the "gallant" (Capt. Corris from his craft must have been rather precipitate, for he left "all standing"—books, papers, charts, and many things that will aid in the conviction of those concerned in this inhuman traffic.

things that will aid in the court in this inhuman traffic.

This first attempt to import Africans into Georgia is the act of a few daring, reckless individuals. As it is the first, so will it be the last attempt. Though apparating the first, so will it be the last attempt. Though apparating speculation it has cally successful, as a remunerative speculation it has failed. The sense of our city, and of our whole State, condemns it. Many of the miserable victims have died since landing, from pneumonia and pleurisy. The costs of presecution will be heavy to those concerned; the loss of the vessel, which will undoubtedly be condemned, and the many who are to show the the loss of the vessel, which will undoubtedly be condemned, and the many who are to share the proceeds
of the sales, will absorb all the profits, and perhaps
more beside. The attempt will not be repeated. Much
credit is due to the officers of the Government for the
vigorous manner in which they have proceeded this
case. Joseph Ganahl, the United States District
Attorney, is assisted by the distinguished and accomplished Henry R. Jackson. It is their determination
that rome either searly or remotaly connected with it. that none, either nearly or remotely connected with it, shall escape. At first the prosecution was treated lightly by those arraigned; it was thought to be a mere form of law, if not a mere farce. But the vigor and earnestness of the officers, who are backed by the full power of the Government, have put a different complexion on the case.

Canal Lettings.—The contracts for keeping in repair certain sections of the Eric, Oswego, Chemung and Chenango Canals were awarded to the lowest bidders, at Syracuse, on Wednesday. A large crowd of bidders were in attendance. The names of those published, with their respective bids, number 48 for the Oswego Canal, 29 for the Chenango, 28 for the Chemung, 74 for section 7 and 55 for section 9 of the Eric Canal. Several of the names are repeated in the different lists. We notice some of our Canal men are among the disappointed. The following are the lowest bidders:

est bidders: \$2,473
Section 7, Eric Canal, T. J. Vanderbilt. \$2,473
Section 9, Eric Canal A. M. Root. 4,935
Chenaugo Canal, J. W. Holmes. 4,900
Oswego Caral, John Volk. 5,999
Chemung Canal, J. Bellows. 12,730

MATHE DIFFERENCE.—Robert Morris, the colored lawyer of Boston, bargained for a residence in Carya-ville, but the select white inhabitants of that locality varces material interests better and faster than Slavery. However zealously Slavery may be defended here by the slaveholders and others, yet public opinion is everywhere prepared for a discussion of the subject; and the Germans should, above all, be the first to lay hand to the work, inasmech as they all will standbe on the least resistance. The time of marder and persecution for free speech is, in Missouri, long past, and though propagandism for this cause abould be conducted with prudence, yet it in fix way follows that a reasonable position will be attended with danger.

The color of the two perties stroggling to the select white inhabitants of that locality remonstrated with the owner of the property and prevented him from making the sale. At the sale in the patient of liberville, on the Mississippi, of the estate of the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the neighboring planters, and it is one of the weekthiest and most fash in the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the neighboring planters, and it is one of the weekthiest and most fash in the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the neighboring planters, and it is one of the weekthiest and most fash in the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the neighboring planters, and it is one of the weekthiest and most fash in the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the neighboring planters, and it is one of the weekthiest and most fash in the late of the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the settled of the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the settled of the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the settled of the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since, there were assembled a large number of the settled of the late S

MR. MARSH'S LECTURES.

The Hor. Mr. MARSH resumed his course of lectures on the English Language on Monday, in the lectureroom of the Historical Society. His lecture was devoted mainly to the machinery of expression introduced after the invention of letters-such as spaces, points, paragraphs, sections, chapters, and the in finence which these and the exigences of the printer had had upon the language. He gave as an illustration of the way in which the oldest MSS, extant were writter, the following sentence, which is good, excep? that the words of the Greek and Latin MSS, are gen

erally much abbrieviated;
it willpose the best clerk toread year ospell that deed wh
ere insent ences clauses words and letters are without p
oints or stops all continued together.
[It will pose the best clerk to read, year ospell, that deed
where in sentences, clauses, words and letters are without points
er stops all continued together.]

Our machinery of spaces and points would have made an old MS. difficult to the old Greek or Latin; would have been even more absurd and embarraseg to him than the division of the Gospels into chapters and verses, done by Stephens in the XVIth Century, was to us now. The restoration of the old inlegrity of form was almost the only change which we would willingly see made in the English New Testament. The Semitic nations were leisurely readers, and as they followed the words with the eye, generally did so with the lips or aloud. This was probably the case with the ancients; it was noted as a remarkable fact, that St. Ambrose read by the eye alone, and not with the organs of speech. The ancient habit of logical and centingous thought did not need the multiplied he'ps of easy reading which our shallow thinking was contionally demanding. They relieved the brains at the expense of the eyes, but while they helped they fettered. The free movement of the thought of Demosthenes or Thucydides was as unlike the matured step of our modern orators as the flight of an eagle to the lock-step of the prison convict. There was, however, this apology for purctuation in the modern languages, that the relations of the different portions of the sentence were not indicated by inflations as in the ancient languages. In English, without marks of punctuation, a long period would be almost unintelligible. Now, as with Chancer,

"A writer that ypointeth ill. A good sentence doth ofte spill." Mr. Marsh gave an amusing account of the incen

conveniences which the mechanical exigencies of printing occasion to writers. The writer who volunteered to erlighten the public through the press, was often told that there was room for only half a column, and was compelled to reduce his article or to see it appear in microscopic type. The rhymester was often puzzled by the inquiry which stanza should be stricken out that the piece might not run over the page of the magazine. In early times, when fonts of type were small, a book had to be printed at several offices, and oftentimes the distribution was so badly calculated that the last form of some one office would have several blank pages. Then, when the orthography was unsettled, the compositor often pieced out a short line by adding another letter or two to some of the words. The printers ruled Hume. In his writings he adhered to the spelling looks for looked throughout all preterits in ed, but he could not get them printed so. An eminent French author wrote a work in favor of sparce punctuation, and he said that when it appeared in print, it looked as though points had been shaken on it from a pepper-box. Tois ty-rancy of "printers' rales" rendered it very difficult to get an old book reprinted accurately, and the writer who quoted Chancer must expect to see the words changed according to Webster. He himself had never been able to get a grissly ghost into type; some printer's boy was always kind enough to correct it to grizz'y. The dictionary-maker and the printer controlled the language, suggested false etymologies, and exerted in speech the same influence which the modiste did in dress. The old copyists went further and corrected what they supposed to be the errors of the author. The book-sellers of Rome had kept slavecopyists, and multiplied copies of a work by having one read while the rest wrote. No reliance could be placed on a copy unless it was cotemporary with the author, and even then each new copyist wrote in his own dialect. MSS, of Dante, of different periods, differed as much in their orthography as original works written at the same periods. Our classical MSS, had been much changed in this way. And certainly the copyist had as good a right to change as editors had in the Nineteenth Century. How much of the original text of Shakespeare had we left?

The next lecture will be given to-morrow (Wednes-day), at 3 p. m., and will be on the Mechanical Effect of Printing on the Keglish Language.

-A Mr. Jacobs, in the Delaware Legislature, proposes to repeal the law prohibiting the traffic in slave between Delaware and other States.

VICARIOUS ELOQUENCE AND AUTHORSHIP .- Out New-Orieans exchanges report a queer case, as follows:

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.— A rather singular petition was filed in this Court yesterday, in the suit of Hogh O. Ames agt. Daniel Edwards. The plaintiff sues for the sum of \$598.50, which he-claims is due him by defendant, \$228.51 for services as book-keeper, and \$370 for extra services, as shown as follows in the petition: "That at various times during his engagement as book-keeper he composed and "wrote letters, reports, and public cards, of various "kirds, political, official, and miscellaneous, many of them being of a voluminous character, requiring great care, study and research, for the said Daniel Edwards, at his special instance and request, and which had no connection whatever with his daties as book-keeper, and for which petitioner was to receive "extra pay; which letters, reports, public cards, &c., thus written and composed by your petitioner, for "the benefit and at the request of the defendant, to "enable him to cultivate the acquaintance of our fart citizens," acquire official positions, arsume a "rank, in seciety and among politicians, to which he is in no way entitled, and to get a reputation as a man of some literary attainments, and well worth "the sum of \$370, as set forth in the annixed bill of "items." New-Orleans exchanges report a queer case, as follows:

Some of the charges are rather rich, and we give

nual message to the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, as President thereof, for which a vote of thanks was tendered you.

For writing a letter to Gov. Wichliffs, giving him warded reasons why some of the "inducatial and dieth gutched mechanics" of the city should be appointed by him as "Directors in the Citiorans' Bank, to represent the interests of the State, to facilitate the discounting of paper offered by mechanics; that such an appointments of "one" from among them would give interests at a suppointment of the mould desired position—signing your name to the letter, at your own request.

For writing a letter to John Sideli, on account of which he tendered to you an appointment through Collector Hatch, which you, from private reasons, declined.

For writing a letter to John Sideli, on account of which he tendered to you an appointment through Collector Hatch, which you, from private reasons, declined.

For writing a letter of general information, the main point being to establish yourself in his "good genees," and to "bask in the sunshine of his favor," signing your name, at your own request.

To writing a report for you as a "Committee of one," appointed by the Board of Directors of the University of Louisians, referring to the disputes between Professors Duian and Riddel, which, for a length of time, had distarted the University as a "east of learning." Diesecting atleast forty pages of the correspondence between the Professors furnishing an opinion upon the marits of the sase, and signing your name, at your own request.

This report is believed to have knocked the Professors into "cocked hats," relieved the Board of a very perplexing question, and to have redounded much to your creoit, etc., etc.

With one exception, the European gaming establish-

With one exception, the European gaming establishments are said to have had a most prosperous season, and have distributed enormone dividends. The Wice baden Bank, in spite of the heavy contributions which it is forced to pay to the town, has paid a dividend of 25 per cent. That of Hamburg was larger, not withstanding a loss of 800,600 france which inaugurated the season. This heavy loss sent the new chares down to a price lower than the dividend subscouently distributed, but they were eagerly purchased by the directors, who realized a fortune by the result. The petry tables at Wildingers netted nearly 200 000 france, and ands. Spa carried away above 1,000,000 france, and Baden Haden, in spite of the expense to which it is